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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Kremlin's Tactics

THE long and usually polemical arguments which precede actual proposals in Soviet diplomacy are often of more significance than the proposals themselves. This fact enables unravelling of the meaning of the much-studied Soviet note of September 28 to the Big Three. The proposals themselves are simply a repetition of those made in the Russian note of August 4, namely, that there should be a conference to "take measures for reducing tension in international relations" and to "discuss the German question." But whether they would meet in sequence or simultaneously is not entirely clear. If that were all, there would seem to be no reason why such a suggestion should not be favourably considered by the three Western governments. But the insistence that the Chinese Communist Government shall take part in the wider discussions makes it impossible for the proposals to be accepted at the present time. That, of course, the Soviet Government knows quite well. It may be that this is its purpose: that Moscow has in fact no desire for a conference and is deliberately laying down a condition which it is sure will be rejected in order to be able to accuse the Western powers of preventing, by their attitude towards the Chinese People's Republic, any serious attempt to ease the tension in international relations. But it is obvious that the suggestion that participation by Communist China in a Big Four conference is necessary for achieving a general reduction of tension in international relations is one of expediency and not of principle.

EVEN more illustrative of the real designs behind the Russian note are the proposals that the British, French and American governments should agree to discuss the "dangers of the aggressive policy of the North Atlantic bloc," and the "acts of subversion, sabotage and terrorism in the countries of the democratic camp." The United States Government is asked to discuss its "impermissible, crass and one-sided" attitude with regard to the Korean political conference, while the Big Three are expected to agree with the Soviet contention that "it is not to be denied" that existence of British and American bases in Europe (an essential part of the West European defence system) "pursues aggressive ends." So too with regard to Germany. The core of the Soviet proposal is that the first step must be formation of a provisional all-German Government by co-operation between the two existing governments. Unless that is accepted, "practical measures towards re-establishment of German unity are precluded." Again it is an impossible proposal, for not only the West German Government, but the Social Democrat Opposition are emphatic that any such partnership with East German Communists is excluded. Thus, while Soviet Russia proposes two conferences, it carefully lays down preliminary conditions which it knows are impossible for the Western powers to accept. The conclusion to be drawn is that in the existing circumstances the Soviet Government would find a conference on the German problem more than embarrassing. But it cannot admit that. Wherefore it effectively makes its holding impossible, but does so in a manner which it hopes will persuade the world that it is the Western powers who are refusing to confer.

British Guiana Latest: Troops On Way Report

Implacable On Secret Mission

London, Oct. 5. W.A. Crumley, the Daily Express naval correspondent, writes: The 32-knot Implacable, one of Britain's fastest aircraft carriers, is preparing to embark troops in the Devonport dockyard. The Admiralty and War Office refuse to disclose the reason for the Implacable's urgent recall from NATO manoeuvres, or her destination. Beyond doubt the Implacable is preparing to rush troops from Britain to the West Indies. The 26,000-ton Implacable can ferry a complete battalion of infantry from Britain to British Guiana in seven days. Just after high water this afternoon the Implacable towed the Implacable into the dockyard. Refuelling began at once. Stores were loaded. None of the ship's 1,700 officers and men was given shore leave.—London Express Service.

Ordered To Return To Work

New York, Oct. 5. A Federal Taft-Hartley law injunction was granted tonight, ordering the termination of the five-day strike of east coast longshoremen. Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld ordered dockers from Maine to Virginia back to work a few hours after President Eisenhower made his initial use of the Taft-Hartley injunction powers. The International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) has said it will order its 60,000 longshoremen back to work in accordance with the Taft-Hartley law's provision for an 80-day period in which to attempt to settle the dispute.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL STRIKE

Liverpool, Oct. 5. About 6,000 dockers were on strike and 47 ships idle in the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks today—because of the dismissal of one man. The Birkenhead dockers walked out three hours after the man lost his position for refusing to switch from his job to another ship, which was one man short. At Birkenhead tonight, 13 ships were idle.—Reuter.

American's Offer To Persian Oil Co.

From Arthur Cook

Teheran, Oct. 5. An American oil firm is making a big bid to get into the nationalised Persian oil industry, before a settlement has been agreed with Britain. Today an official of the National Persian Oil Company said that Mr. Alton Jones, chief of the City Services, Ltd., of New York, is expected in Teheran at the end of this month. Mr. Jones, who nearly reached an agreement with Dr. Mossadeq early last year to buy large quantities of oil, has told the company he is ready to bring 200 technicians to Abadan to restart the industry. Meanwhile the oil company today received permission to

MINISTER OF STATE TO VISIT THE COLONY

London, Oct. 5. Britain has switched troops from Jamaica to her troubled Colony of British Guiana, in South America, usually reliable sources said here today.

At the same time, the Colonial Office announced that Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is to visit British Guiana on October 19.

The Communist-influenced ruling Party, the People's Progressive Party, demands constitutional changes in the rum and sugar colony for more independence.

Unofficial reports from Bermuda and then from Jamaica have asserted for two days that the cruiser Superb, with 500 soldiers aboard, was on the way to British Guiana. But Navy officials would not confirm or deny them.

Official British spokesman tonight still maintained the greatest security blackout London has known since the war.

But a statement from Government quarters on the British Guiana situation is possible within the next 24 hours, according to usually reliable sources. Early this evening, Kingston, Jamaica, reported that the Superb was only 48 hours steaming distance from British Guiana. But Navy spokesmen refused to confirm that the Superb or of the frigate Bligh Bay, also in the South Atlantic.

Today's Colonial Office statement means that Mr. Hopkinson's visit to British Guiana has been brought forward a few days in view of the present trouble in the Colony. Originally he was scheduled to visit Trinidad from October 18 to 22 and then spend seven days in British Guiana. It is not known how long Mr. Hopkinson will stay in British Guiana, but under his original itinerary he was expected to return here on November 1. A Colonial Office spokesman declined to comment on the sudden change of plans. The Colonial Office statement said that Mr. Hopkinson "will now visit British Guiana on October 19 immediately after the conclusion of his stay in Jamaica from October 12 to 18 and it is hoped that later he will be able to visit Trinidad."—Reuter.

PAPER'S REPORT Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 5. The Jamaican Gleaner newspaper today reported that British troops are being rushed to British Guiana, and a statement from Caribbean Area Headquarters said that they were on exercises was "apparently an elaborate hoax to disguise the secret mission."

Unconfirmed reports today said more troops were flown out yesterday, bound for Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana. The Gleaner report said: "The Royal Welch Fusiliers, who had been under strict orders in recent weeks, are now being

rushed to British Guiana to maintain order consequent on the withdrawal of the recent improved Constitution. "Local military authorities had previously in news statements published yesterday that they were preparing for training exercises." It was not known officially here whether the British Guiana Constitution has been withdrawn. No official confirmation of the Jamaican Gleaner story was available today. All senior staff officers of the Caribbean Area Headquarters were stated to be away.—Reuter.

STATEMENT PROMISED London, Oct. 5. The British Government will make an official statement on the mission of the cruiser HMS Superb when the ship anchors tomorrow in Georgetown, British Guiana, well-informed London circles said today. In the meantime it seems apparent here that the British Government has so far taken measures of a preventive nature only in British Guiana and that no serious trouble has yet occurred there.

However, it is considered that the leaders of the Popular Progressive Party in British Guiana would not hesitate to use unconstitutional and undemocratic methods to gain their ends. Official circles today refused either to confirm or deny the reports from usually reliable sources that the Queen at yesterday's Council held at Balmoral had signed a decree revoking the present Constitution of British Guiana—granted by the last Labour Government—and restoring the powers of the British Government.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE Such a decree would in any case be only a precautionary measure and would not necessarily be put into effect. However, Sir Winston Churchill's Government would have this weapon at its disposal if the need arose. To be put into effect, the decree would have to be approved by Parliament within 40 days after its promulgation. The discontent in British Guiana is thought here to be largely economic in origin. Most of them come from great distances, largely from Britain. Added to this, the British Guiana dollar was devalued in September, 1949, by the decision of the British Government. The cost of living rose immediately since at that time British Guiana got most of her imported goods from the United States. This she can no longer afford to do, and since English goods are expensive, the cost of living is steadily increasing in the Colony.—France Press.

Churchill May Advance A Proposal

London, Oct. 6. The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, may propose some new initiative aimed at ending the East-West deadlock when he addresses the close of the Conservative Party's annual conference next Saturday. Informed sources here believe. The Prime Minister is likely to tell his Cabinet colleagues today the general lines of the review of world problems which he plans to make at the conference in Margate. He will be speaking from the platform from which Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, charged the Government with letting slip "what might have been a great opportunity" for four-power talks.—China Mail Special.

"I Shall Defend Myself"

—MOSSADEGH

Teheran, Oct. 5. An Army court martial today gave Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq five days to name his defence lawyer.

Informed sources said the former Prime Minister told the messenger who gave the court order to him: "I shall defend myself."

(Dr. Mossadeq studied law as a young man and took a doctorate of law in Switzerland.)

He is being held now under heavy guard in Saltanabad Arsenal.

The source added that the court messenger brought Mossadeq a list of names from whom he could choose his defending lawyer.

Under Persian military law the accused must be represented by counsel appointed either by himself or by the court. The defender must be an army lawyer.

General Afshari, President of the Court Martial, had told newspaper correspondents that Mossadeq's trial could start on October 13. This gives the defence 10 days required by Persian law to study the indictment made in the indictment.

PUBLIC TRIAL

Mossadeq was formally charged yesterday with disobeying the Shah's dismissal order and dissolving Parliament. The penalty is hanging if he is found guilty.

General Afshari said the place of the trial will be decided today or tomorrow. He added that as many of the public will be admitted as can be accommodated.

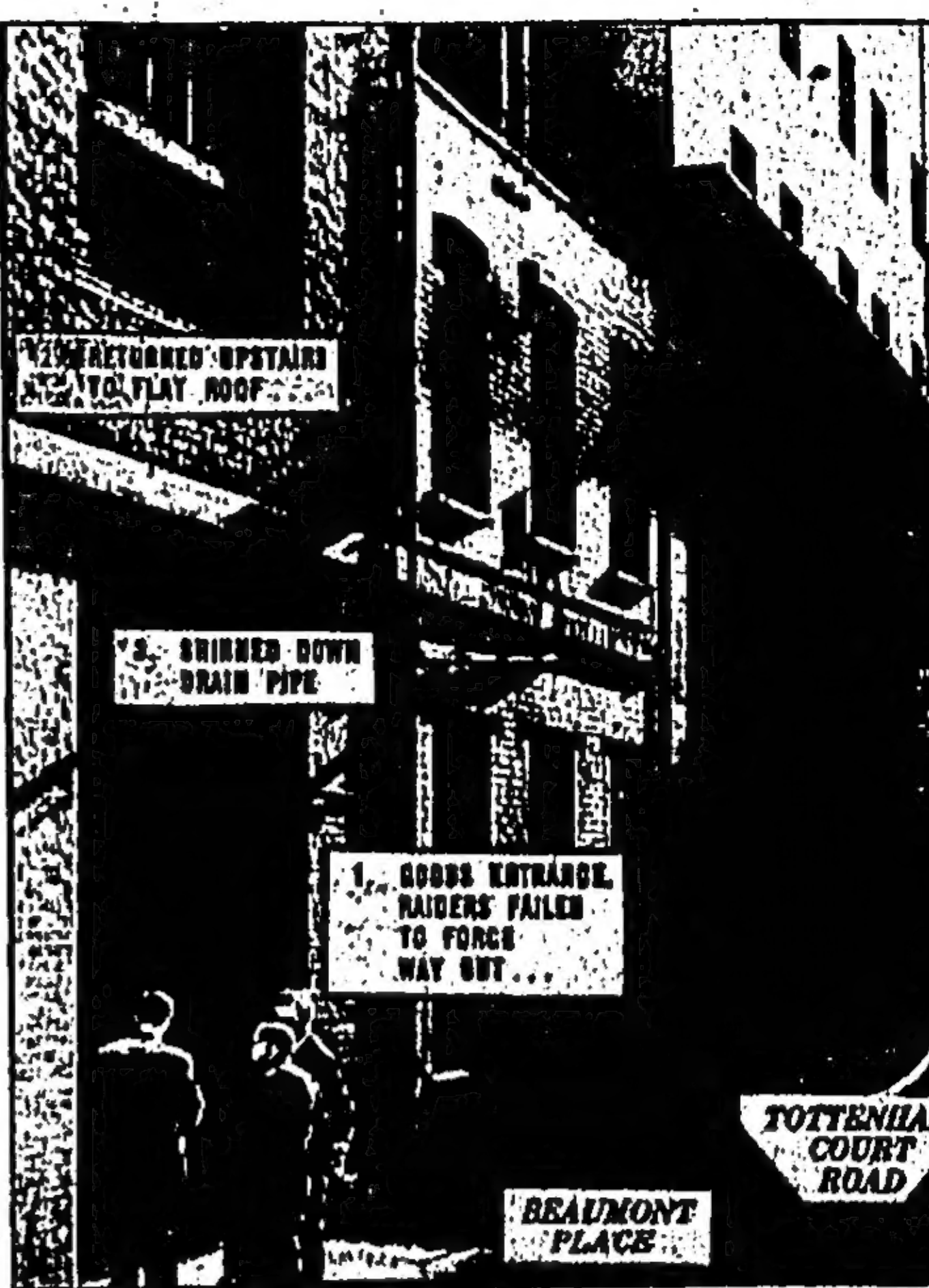
One hundred officers and men of the Persian Air Force had been arrested since the attempt to burn four hangars containing new fighter planes at a key army airport last month, Keyhan, an independent evening newspaper said today.

The four officers who tried to set fire to the hangars at Ghalah Moghli airport near Teheran on September 22 have escaped capture so far.

Half of the arrested men including four colonels, two majors and five captains had already been sent to the lonely fort of Padak U Afshar, near Khorramabad, south-west of Teheran, the paper stated.

There are already exiled Communists held in the fort. "No indication was given of any charges against the air force men or whether they had stood trial."—Reuter.

Thieves' Daring Escape



After thieves had blasted open safes in the store room at Maples Store in the heart of London recently, they found a padlocked side door barring their escape, so they climbed up on an inside staircase and out onto a fly walk. From there it was a 25 ft drop with a drainpipe for holds into Beaumont Place, and from there 20 paces to Tottenham Court Road and the underworld beyond. The thieves got away with £25,000 in cash and jewellery. Top picture shows how they escaped, and above Mr. Cecil Hart, the assessor (left) and Mr. S. Wharton, the President of Maples by one of the safes which the thieves ransacked.—London Express.

Showdown Over Sovereignty Likely

Melbourne, Oct. 6.

The early arrest of a Japanese pearling ship may follow Tokyo reports suggesting Japan would defy Australia's claim to sovereignty over the continental shelf north of Australia, the Sun News Pictorial's Canberra correspondent reported today.

The correspondent said Tokyo messages imply that this would be clear evidence that Japan would contest the issue of compulsory licences before the International Court. He said the regulations announced last week were designed to throw on Japan the onus of forcing a showdown or of allowing her to defer the issue without loss of face if she so wished.

The Sun correspondent said when the regulations came into force on October 12, Japanese pearlers could avoid an incident by moving a few miles east into the adjoining pearling division where no licences were needed.

If a Japanese vessel was arrested it would be taken under escort to Darwin where the master would be tried and if found guilty would be liable to a fine of £500 plus confiscation of his ship, gear and shell, the correspondent said.

He added the Japanese would almost certainly challenge this action in the International Court. The correspondent reported that the habits of pearlers are so well known that it would be easy to keep them under surveillance with relatively few patrols.

He added sufficient Australian naval and air forces were in the Darwin area to police the new regulations.—Reuter.

PARTITION OF TRIESTE PLAN

Rome, Oct. 5.

Britain, France and the United States will shortly propose to the Italian and Yugoslav Governments the partition of Trieste between them on the present zonal basis, an authoritative source here said tonight.

Under the plan, Zone A, which includes the port of Trieste itself, and is largely Italian in character, would go to Italy. It is now under Anglo-American military control. Zone B, predominantly Slovene, and now administered by the Belgrade Government, would become part of Yugoslavia.

The Western Powers decided that partition in the present frontier was the only realistic solution following the recent Italo-Yugoslav flare-up over the territory.—Reuter.

A RECIPE FOR LONGEVITY

Mannheim, Germany, Oct. 5.

A widow who has never seen a moving picture, never been to a doctor and only once to a dentist celebrated her hundredth birthday here.

Frau Elisabeth Frechhofer, Mannheim's oldest inhabitant, marked the day by baking a cake and receiving gifts and letters of congratulation from the city's mayor and the Minister-President of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

A widow for the past 20 years, she has outlived her seven children.

Her recipe for long life: take a glass of wine for lunch and a glass of milk in the evening.—China Mail special.

Hunger Strike By Convicts

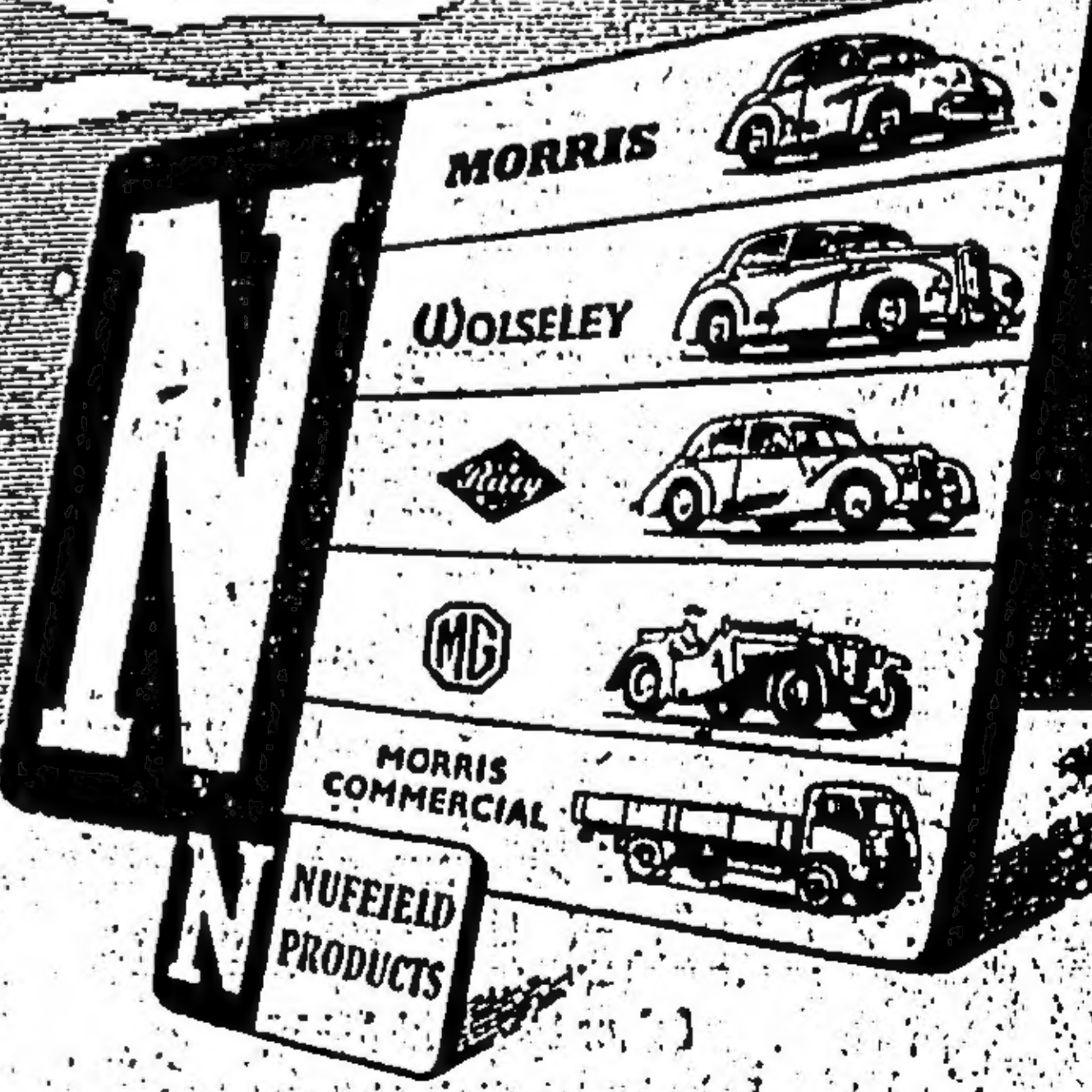
Rome, Oct. 5.

About 400 convicts in Rome's old Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven) prison sat solemnly behind their bars tonight periodically screaming at the guards: "We shall not eat anything until you promise us a real amnesty."

They started their hunger strike at midday yesterday. The strike—one third of the prison population—was a wider and quicker amnesty than that already approved by the Italian Government and now awaiting Parliament's assent.

This amnesty will free criminals whose sentences do not exceed three years and will reduce longer terms.—Reuter.

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OPENS TO-MORROW! Robert STACK • Gilbert ROLAND in "Bullfighter and the Lady"

Vietnam Congress To Hold Talks

Lester Pearson's Thunderbolt In Canadian Politics

Ottawa, Oct. 5. Mr Lester Pearson, Canada's popular Minister of External Affairs, has quietly dropped a thunderbolt into Canadian politics.

The thunderbolt has not yet gone off. It will probably remain dormant until the time comes, probably four years from now, to seek a new leader for the Liberal party when the present Prime Minister, Mr Louis St. Laurent, retires.

In announcing a minor Cabinet shuffle, Mr St. Laurent told newspapermen that Mr Pearson had confided in him that he did not want to be leader of the Liberal party and that he felt he could "give no greater service or derive greater satisfaction in any other portfolio than in the one he now has."

Mr Pearson, the Prime Minister said, wants to remain Minister of External Affairs as long as he stays in public life.

This revelation has shaken the political pundits in Ottawa. It has also thrown the forthcoming race for the leadership of the Liberal party wide open.

In all the speculation about who would be the next leader of the Liberal party there have been two choices, depending on who was making the forecast. But Mr Pearson was always one of them.

Ever since 1921, with a brief interregnum between 1930 and 1935, being leader of the Liberal party has also meant being Prime Minister of Canada.

NOT POLITICIAN

Now, at a time when the Liberals' fortunes have been enriched by another resounding victory at the polls and when his own popularity at home and abroad stands at its zenith, Mr Pearson seems to have thrown away the chance to become the next Prime Minister of Canada.

His friends say that Mr Pearson feels that he has not enough "grass roots" political experience to lead a national party. It is true that he entered politics by an easy stair. When Mr St. Laurent became Prime Minister after the retirement of Mr Mackenzie King, Mr Pearson was a high-ranking civil servant in the External Affairs department. He accepted Mr St. Laurent's invitation to become Minister of External Affairs although he had refused the same portfolio under Mr Mackenzie King.

There are many, however, who doubt that lack of "grass roots" political experience is Mr Pearson's real reason. The doubters believe that Mr Pearson's long stay in the civil service has given him an entirely ignorant of political principles. Moreover, he has won election three times.

It is also remembered that Mr St. Laurent, formerly a Quebec corporation lawyer, had no political experience, or even interest in politics, until Mr Mackenzie King in the last year of World War II virtually presaged him to hold Quebec in the constitutional crisis after the death of Mr Ernest Lapointe.

Yet, in a very short time he became Prime Minister and led the Liberal party to two of the most spectacular election victories in Canadian history.

"GLAMOUR BOY"

Doubters also note that the present President of the United States could not have been more ignorant of "grass roots" politics. Yet he was able to take the long step from an international soldier's duties into the White House.

In the last election campaign in August, Liberal candidates had no illusions about Mr Pearson's "grass roots" technique. When they got into trouble or found the going rough, Mr Pearson was the Cabinet Minister upon whom they called to speak for them in their constituencies and turn the tide.

"Mike", as he is popularly known, is truly the well-known glamour boy of Canadian politics, as popular abroad as he is at home.

While many are probing for the reason for Mr Pearson's apparent abdication of the post of Prime Minister in advance, it is to be found, clearly and simply, in his record. Undoubtedly, like most public men, he would like to lead the nation. But he is sincerely convinced that he has a role to play in international affairs which is equally, or more, important.

When Mr Mackenzie King offered him a Cabinet job, Mr Pearson refused. He has a truly international outlook and Mr King had not. Mr Mackenzie King did little to keep the League of Nations from falling into ruin. He had no faith in the United Nations.

But Mr St. Laurent is an internationalist. He played a large part in forming the North Atlantic alliance and moved the Liberal party towards internationalism. Mr Pearson favoured this and consented to become External Affairs Minister under Mr St. Laurent when he had refused the same position under Mr King.

IN CONFUSION

He is convinced that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United Nations are important and he is willing to surrender his chances for the leadership of the nation to have a hand in nourishing the health and authority of these organizations.

Mr Pearson's stand has thrown the Liberal leadership into confusion. The remaining chief candidates are Mr Walter Harris, Minister of Immigration; Mr J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Mr Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare; Mr Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, and perhaps Mr Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

A Minister of Finance has never before been Prime Minister of Canada. Decisions do not come easily to him. He has much luck either. Mr Gardiner was rejected at the party convention which selected Mr St. Laurent. Besides, Mr Gardiner represents western Canada which has been deprived of much of its political authority by its division into four, instead of two, political factions.

Theoretically this would leave Mr Martin and Mr Harris out in front now that Mr Pearson has stepped aside. Mr Harris would have no appeal for Quebec which is the fountain-head of Liberal strength.

In the latest Cabinet shuffle, a young and brilliant Quebec lawyer, Mr Jean Lesage, was appointed to the portfolio of Resources and Development. He will have four years of Cabinet experience before the next Liberal convention to choose a new leader.

He could be the dark horse in the race, because he could hold Quebec if the Liberals felt that they needed it to win.

So the tip being passed round Ottawa today is: "Watch Lesage!"—China Mail Special.

Saigon, Oct. 6. A Vietnamese National Congress will meet here soon with instructions to decide what degree of independence this Indo-Chinese State will press for in future negotiations with France.

The Congress will discuss the links which should be forged between Vietnam and France as members of the French Union. It will also choose delegates to conduct negotiations in Paris.

There has been some criticism of the plan here, because the Congress will not be elected by popular vote. It will sit for only two days and its nominees will have to be approved by the head of the State, Bao Dai, before they are appointed delegates to the Paris negotiations.

The Congress is being held on the instructions of Bao Dai, who is still addressed as "His Majesty" in spite of his renunciation of the throne.

In accordance with Bao Dai's instructions the governors of Vietnam's three provinces will recommend right nominees for appointment to an organization committee. This committee will then appoint the 200 members of the Congress from lists submitted by Buddhists, Catholics and other religious organizations, and by the Nationalist Dai Viet political party.

NO NEW FORMULA

When the Congress meets, probably late this month, it will pick 20 of its members as possible negotiators to go to Paris.

Bao Dai will choose delegates from among these nominees to serve on the delegation with members of the Vietnamese Government.

Political observers declare that the Congress is not intended to create a new formula for Vietnam's independence.

They consider it an attempt to rally the main religious and political forces of the State to strengthen the hand of the Vietnamese negotiating team.

NOT READY YET

The Congress cannot be considered an effort to find out what the mass of people in Vietnam really feel about their future. Indeed, it is doubtful whether most people here know exactly what they do want.

Most Vietnamese would say that they want "independence" within the French Union. But few know just what they mean by "independence."

For instance, the Vietnamese will talk sincerely of their desire to take over the defence of their country from the French, and their five newly-formed battalions are training with energy and enthusiasm to fight the Vietnamese.

But even enthusiasm cannot at present envisage a Vietnamese army deprived of the skilled leadership of French Generals and the help of French technicians.—China Mail Special.

SURVIVAL AT STAKE

Manchester, Oct. 5. The Manchester Guardian said in an editorial today that foreign and domestic problems have brought France to a position where there is not much less at stake than its survival as an influential world power.

The French Parliament must realize this when its new session starts tomorrow, this Liberal newspaper said.

The Manchester Guardian said: "It will have to discuss not only economy affairs but the war in Indo-China: here the Government will no doubt try to counter the growing demand for a negotiated end to the war by pointing out that its assurances of independence to the Associated States and the promised increase in American aid are the best means of bringing about such an end without incurring disaster."

"In this and the matter of the European Army and the future of North Africa, it seems clear that Parliament must come to some sort of decision, long though it has evaded one in the past."—Reuter.

Dutch Mission To The Argentine

Buenos Aires, Oct. 5. Responsible economic circles reported today that a Dutch economic mission will come here soon to negotiate with Government officials for an Argentine-Netherlands commercial accord.

The sources said the conversations would aim to normalize and expand the present exchange of goods between the two countries.—United Press.

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Record-Breaking Swift



The world speed record for planes has changed hands several times in recent weeks. Held by the United States, it was captured for Britain by Neville Duke in a Hawker Hunter. This speed was then improved on by another Briton, Michael Lithgow, in a Supermarine Swift over the Libyan desert, but the United States recaptured the record later. Picture shows Lithgow's jet over the Desert during a trial run.—Reuterphoto.

Martial Law In Iraq Lifted

Baghdad, Oct. 5. Martial law in Iraq ended today, the Iraqi Prime Minister, Dr Mohammed Fadil Jamal, announced.

It was imposed last November after disorders in the capital following dissatisfaction with the arrangements for an election.

The political parties will now be able to resume political activities which were suspended under the order.—Reuter.

Freight Rates In Pacific

New York, Oct. 5. The Trans-Pacific Freight Conference of Japan is planning to institute its recently proposed "contract/non-contract" schedule of rates for shipments from Japan to the Pacific coast of North America on October 11, according to press reports.

Under this schedule, shippers who contract to move their freight exclusively on vessels operated by conference lines would be charged 9½ per cent less than shippers who wished to reserve the right to move freight on non-conference ships.

The conference has also indicated that it intends to raise freight rates by December 11 to a level about 75 per cent of that prevailing on March 1—before the drastic drop in rates which followed the decision by the conference lines to open their rates in order to meet increased competition from non-conference operators.—China Mail Special.

BANQUET FOR BEGGARS

Hyderabad, Oct. 5. Beggars achieved social distinction when they were invited to dine with two Ministers, members of the Legislative Assembly, municipal commissioners of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and other prominent citizens and officials.

The "beggars' banquet" was organized by the leading members of the Hyderabad branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work to entertain the inmates of the new local Bikshuk Ashram (beggars' home).

The guests mingled freely together, and one member of the beggars' home gave a musical performance.—China Mail Special.

EDEN GETS BRIEFING ON ANZUS

London, Oct. 5. Mr R. G. Casey, the Australian External Affairs Minister today gave Mr Anthony Eden a first-hand account of the recent Washington Council meeting of the Anzus Pacific defence alliance, from which Britain is excluded, an authoritative source said.

Mr Eden, back at his Foreign Office desk today for the first time after six months, surveyed with Mr Casey the prospects for the projected Korean political conference.

Indo-China and Malaya also figured in the talks.

Mr Casey will represent his Government in New Delhi later this month at the Ministerial meeting on the Colombo Plan.

Today he discussed with Mr R. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, various questions connected with the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference to be held in Sydney next January.

Mr Butler will lead the British team at the talks.—China Mail Special.

Bishop's Tour Ends

New York, Oct. 5. The Rt Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, returned today from a six-week tour of church missions in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines and Alaska.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY

Queens

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JAMES MASON

STEWART GRANGER

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STEVEN MURRAY KAY WALSH

THE MAGNET

WILLIAM FOX

Attitude Of Indians In Korea Defended

CORRECT BEHAVIOUR ON COMMISSION

Panmunjom, Oct. 5.

Disillusioned members of the Swiss and Swedish delegations to the Korean Neutral Nations Armistice Commission defended Indian neutrality against United Nations criticism today.

They said only the intervention of the Indians on their side had preserved the semblance of fairness in the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission because of the straight Communist line taken by the Polish and Czech delegations.

"We came over here as true neutrals," one of them said. "We think we are being fair but the Poles and Czechs evidently came with a different idea. They simply are not neutral. They are representing the Communists."

The United Nations bitterly criticized the Indian-dominated NNRC for its allegedly pro-Communist ground rules covering the explanations to prisoners resisting repatriation.

Swedish and Swiss sources disclosed that had it not been for the Indians, the rules would have been a "complete sell-out" to the Reds as the United Nations charged unofficially.

The Indians joined the Swiss and Sweden to defeat three proposals that would have given Red explanations almost complete freedom to intimidate and threaten 22,500 anti-Red Chinese and North Korean prisoners into returning to Communism.

The Reds proposed to the NNRC that prisoners not only be forced to attend explanation sessions but they also be forced to listen to Red explanations. In point by point explanations and voting on the ground rules, the Indians joined with the Swiss and Swedes in defeating this proposal.

As the rules stand now, Indian troops can bring the anti-Red POWs before Red explanations but they cannot make them listen to Communist officers.

NOT FORCED

Swiss and Swedish sources revealed the Communists also wanted the NNRC to force the POWs to answer questions asked by the explanations and again the Indians voted against the Czechs and Poles.

The explanations can ask questions but the prisoners do not have to give answers.

Even more important, the Indians swung their vote against the Communist proposal that NNRC members observing the explanation be prohibited from interrupting if the explanations start forcing the POWs.

Each of the five members of the NNRC will be represented at each explanation.

Because of the Indian vote any of them can stop the inter-

view and protest immediately if he feels the explanation has gone too far.

"We are going to watch the explanations with our eyes and ears open," a member of the Swiss delegation said.

These sources maintained that India has leaned over backwards in an attempt to be fair to the opposing sides.

"The Indians are trying to be fair," one neutral member said.

"They may be a little weak but remember this is the first time they have been exposed to the way Communists work in the outside world," United Press.

SCATHING REMARKS BY JUDGE

Windhoek, Oct. 5.

Police "traps" were the "lowest and meanest sound-bites on earth," said Mr. Justice C. J. Chasera in the Windhoek High Court.

He dissipated himself entirely from the system of policemen introducing themselves to suspects under false names.

They used "deceit and false pretences to persuade innocent people to commit a misdeed," he added.

"First there are lies and deceptions to get a man to commit a crime and then the man who uses them appears in the witness box as an honourable witness. How am I to tell when they are honourable men and when they lie and deceive?"

Judge discharged two farmers charged with illegally buying 22 rough diamonds from a relative who acted as a "trap."

—China Mail Special.

Tito Watches Manoeuvres



Marshal Tito (third from right) watches the autumn manoeuvres of the Yugoslav Army. At extreme left is Colonel-General Ivan Gosnjak, Yugoslav Minister of Defence.—Express Photo.

Speculation On Woomera Tests Mounts

Adelaide, Oct. 6.

The Sydney Sun today added a new detail to increasing speculation on the approaching Anglo-Australian atomic weapons test slipping plutonium as the explosive substance "most likely" to be used.

(Plutonium or PU-239) is one of the two substances used in atomic weapons research and like uranium-235 is derived from a uranium nucleus. One of the two bombs dropped on Japan during the war was a plutonium bomb.

(More powerful than U-235, plutonium releases 200,000,000 electric volts when bombarded with neutrons and is believed to be used in hydrogen bombs).

Meanwhile other newspapers speculated that the deadline of the desert tests was near.—Reuter.

Japan May Attend Colombo Plan Talks

New Delhi, Oct. 5.

Diplomatic sources said that Japan has been sound-ed out regarding possible inclusion in the Colombo Plan but the Secretariat of Consultative Committee has not received any communication—formal or informal—from Japan on the subject.

Official delegates participating in Colombo Plan discussions recognize that Japan has the capacity of giving technical assistance to countries of South-east Asia and for that purpose Japan's participation would be welcomed.

Japanese sources indicated that no approaches had been made yet by Japan in this direction.

However, it is possible that when the participating countries start talks on October 13, the question of Japan's participation may be formally discussed.

At present the United States, being a prominent contributor towards development plans connected with South-east Asia, favours Japan's inclusion in the Colombo project.

It is believed that Japan would be willing to attend the Colombo Plan as an observer and not necessarily as a full-fledged member. This is because Japan's main interest has been economic development in countries of South-east Asia and Japan would like to know at first-hand what is being done in this respect.

Countries represented at New Delhi are Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and territories and Vietnam.

The United States and Thailand are represented by observers.—United Press.

On A New Footing

Berlin, Oct. 5.

East Germany and China have agreed to appoint ambassadors in each other's capitals and raise their diplomatic missions to the status of embassies, the East German news agency ADN reported today.—Reuter.

Valuable Finds Of Uranium In Northern Territory

Melbourne, Oct. 5.

Two new finds of uranium-bearing minerals, officially described as "important" and "promising," are increasing Australia's hopes of becoming a leading nation in the Atomic Age.

Both finds were made by ground-prospectors following aerial surveys in the sun-baked Northern Territory.

One of the finds is in a remote area where few white men have ever set foot. It has been named Coronation Hill because it was discovered on Coronation Day.

The second is at Katherine, about 200 miles south-east of Darwin.

Officials of the Commonwealth Bureau of Mineral Resources believe that both finds have at least the potentialities of the rich Rum Jungle field.

The Minister for National Development, Mr. W. H. Spooner, has issued a warning against too much optimism. But in a cautious statement, he admitted that "uranium-bearing ore had actually been on the surface" at Coronation Hill and Katherine.

He said the finds were "doubtly significant because they considerably extended the area of the Northern Territory which must be considered as suitable for the occurrence of uranium."

He described them as promising and important.

RIGHT IN FRONT

Professor Harry Messel of Sydney University, an atomic research expert, said that the latest discovery could "put uranium production" in "it is becoming obvious," he said, "that Australia has been very well blessed with uranium deposits. If the latest reports hold good, Australia will become one of the major suppliers of uranium and will hold a key hand in the race for atomic power."

The Coronation Hill find is in a remote area, 230 miles south-east of Darwin. It is 80 miles by road east of the Rum Jungle field, the richest of the Territory's uranium deposits. The Rum Jungle field is the richest uranium field in the world.

The owner of the station is believed to be the only white man who has been there in recent years, apart from geologists.

The main credit for its discovery goes to a young geologist, Mr. B. P. Walpole, who was working at a Bureau of Mineral Resources base, when a number of clues and a hunch persuaded him that the isolated area would be worthwhile investigating.

TOOK CHANCE

The clues included the normal data available in geological maps, plus a standing instruction that uranium searches should pay attention to old copper mines. Australia's richest uranium field, Rum Jungle, was once a copper mine.

Mr. Walpole knew that the Coronation Hill area once had a copper mine and he decided to chance a trip there even though it was almost inaccessible and miles from the beaten track of uranium exploration.

He travelled the rough bush tracks to the Gooparia cattle-station homestead, then pushed on 30 miles across trackless country to the area which he hoped would prove his hunch worthwhile.

When he reached Coronation Hill, he found indications of the valuable mineral lying on the ground. He had only to scratch

Paratroop Coup A Great Success

FRENCH RAID ON LAOKAY

Hanoi, Oct. 5.

The successful completion of a daring French raid on Vietnam—held Laokay, strategic junction of the Chinese Communist Yunnan and Indo-China railways, was announced here tonight.

A French headquarters spokesman revealed that the combined Commando and guerrilla raid on the vitally important centre had exceeded expectations in daring and results achieved.

French troops, he revealed, sustained only three or four wounded while casualties among several hundred anti-Communist Thai partisans, who took part in the attack, were very light.

The attacking French Union forces, in some bitter fighting, were thrown back at Cocleu but later succeeded in taking the town. They held it for three hours, destroying everything that could be destroyed, and then withdrew.

The hardest fighting in the assault in the heart of Vietnam territory was reported from the right bank of the Red River, where the Commandos attacked in force.

As the battle grew in intensity, four Bearcat fighters were called in to strafe Vietnam regulars and succeeded in dispersing concentrations by the use of napalm.

SUPPLIES DESTROYED

Tri-coloured parachutes were used by the Commandos to guide the planes. There were loud explosions while the Bearcats roared overhead to spread death and destruction on the nearby Vietnam lines.

A Dakota came in to spread a smoke screen over the attacking troops, enabling them to resist, however, and from Saturday until Sunday were stopped by the strongly entrenched Vietnam regulars.

On Sunday morning, the Commandos attacked again and succeeded in going forward to destroy large stocks of salt held in the area.

Continued until the evening when the attacking troops were ready to withdraw.

Then partisans, stationed in the region, came forward to cover the withdrawal and this was successfully accomplished.

A French Government spokesman said that the raid on Laokay had gone off splendidly and that in addition to the destruction caused to the Vietnamese, its moral and psychological effect on the enemy was considered to be very valuable.—France-Press.

STIFFER CENSORSHIP

Saigon, Oct. 5.

The French Commander-in-Chief today asked new censorship regulations for foreign correspondents.

Press telegrams sent by foreign correspondents in Hanoi will henceforth be censored first by the Tonkin Command and then a second time in Saigon.—France-Press.

ANOTHER ALLEGATION BY PEKING

London, Oct. 5.

The New China News Agency said today that nine "armed agents of the American No. 3511 unit, Far East Command," were rounded up by North Korean militia at Sinhoi, Kangwon Province, on September 22.

The agents carried seven rifles, one tommygun, nine handgrenades, medicine and \$170,000 of forged North Korean currency, the Agency said in a despatch from Pyongyang.

The agents confessed they sneaked into North Korea on September 15 this year with orders to sabotage the rehabilitation of the country," it said.

The men were described as "former members of President Syngman Rhee's security corps, who had undergone two years of training in the United States."

The Spanish Army Minister, General Augustin, Munoz Grandes, who is visiting Portugal on Saturday, will discuss the recent Spanish-American treaty with officials there, commentators said today.

It was stressed that the new base-for-all treaty will enable Spain and Portugal to increase their defence, collaboration in the Iberian peninsula.—Reuter.

Belgian Air Line Begins Unique Service

Cologne, Oct. 5.

The first regular European international helicopter service, operating between the city centres of Brussels and Bonn, was opened today by the Belgian air line, Sabena.

A helicopter accommodating seven passengers will fly daily from Brussels to Bonn and back by way of Cologne.

Landing grounds of concrete and asphalt at Cologne and Bonn measure only a few square yards, and are in the middle of the cities.

The helicopter has a speed of about 93 miles per hour.—Reuter.

Off On Tour Of Commonwealth



Turning the tables on the pressmen, Lady Swinton photographs the photographers with a very miniature camera as with Lord Swinton, right, she left London Airport by Comet. They left on an eight-week tour of Commonwealth countries during which Lord Swinton, who is Commonwealth Relations Secretary, will visit Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Ceylon.—Reuterphoto.

Japan Is Allowed To Rearm, Says Former Premier

New York, Oct. 5.

Japan could rearm and assume her responsibilities in a joint defence scheme without an amendment to the Japanese constitution, a former Premier of Japan, Mr. Hitoshi Ashida, said today in an interview published by the New York Times.

A clause he had inserted during the drafting made this possible under the constitution adopted during the Allied occupation headed by General Douglas MacArthur.

The MacArthur occupation had offered a draft constitution in February, 1946, which had stipulated that "maintenance of land, sea and air forces, as well as all other war potentials will never be organised," Mr. Ashida explained.

The draft drawn up by the Japanese Cabinet in the summer of 1946, he added, included that provision and read: "War as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of force, is forever abolished as a means of settling disputes with other nations."

"The maintenance of land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential and the right of belligerence of the State will not be recognised."

"There had seemed to be a conflict between part one and part two, Mr. Ashida said, so he introduced an amendment to be inserted at the beginning of the second paragraph reading: "In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph."

African chiefs and the Nyasaland African Congress decided in April that in the event of Central African Federation, all Africans in Nyasaland would stop work, farm and estate labour would be withdrawn, recruitment of Nyasaland natives for work in Southern Rhodesia would be stopped, and Nyasaland workers in the Rhodesias would be withdrawn.

None of these measures has been implemented.—Reuter.

NOT EQUALITY

Lusaka, Oct. 5.

The Federal Party in Northern Rhodesia declared today that Central African Federation participation did not mean equality between Europeans and the broad masses of the native population.

But the Party, leader of which is the first Federal, Frank Minister-designate, Sir Godfrey Huggins, added in a statement by its Action Committee that the door to political advancement was not closed to Africans who might be able to conform to civilised standards and a sense of responsibility.

"Partnership means that one should distinguish not on the ground of colour, but as between civilised and uncivilised people," the statement said.

It said that it would not be an exaggeration to say that success or failure of Federation and of the future of the British Dominion in Central Africa might well depend on the outcome of the first Federal elections.—Reuter.

8. AFRICAN BAN

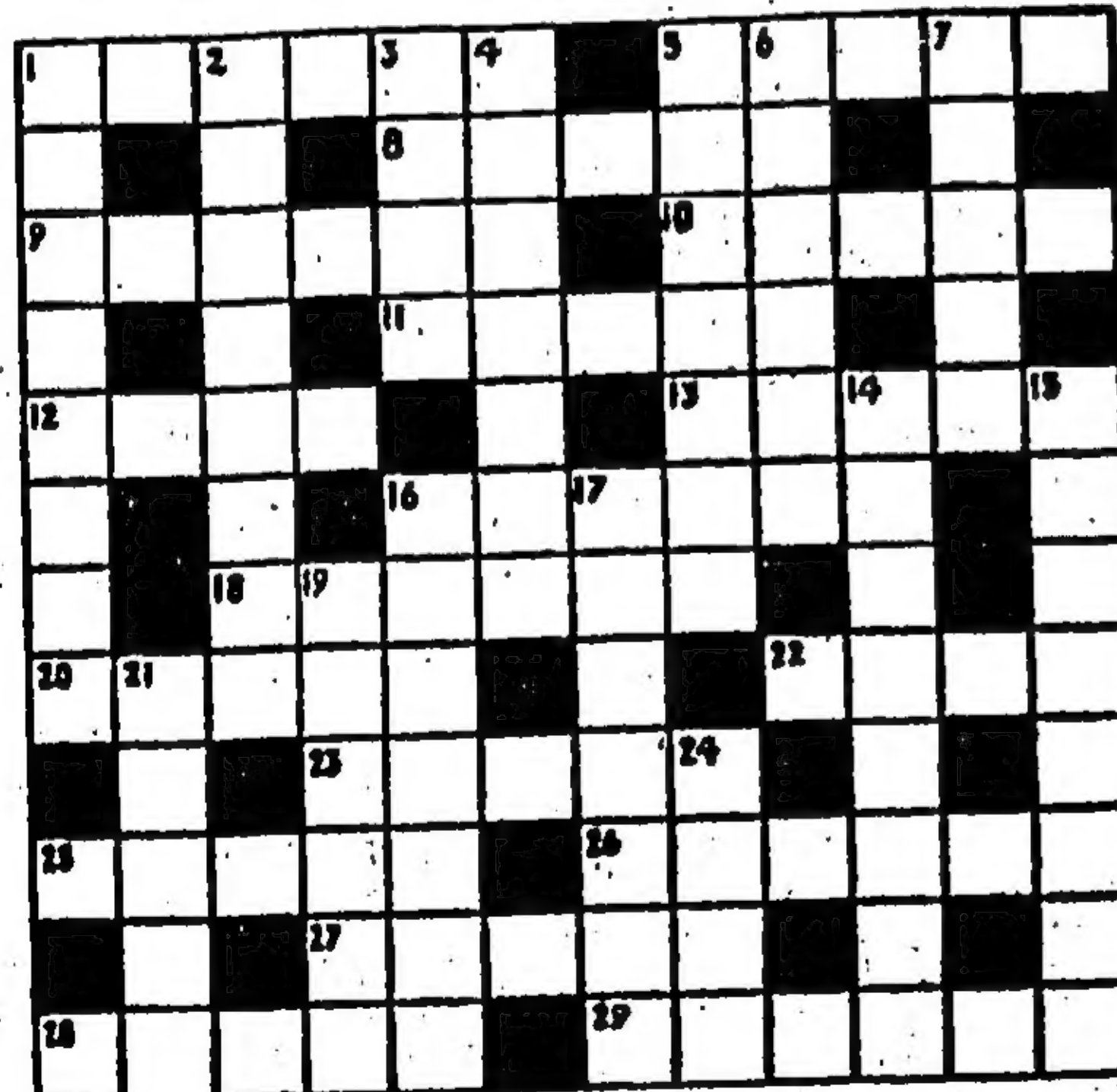
Capetown, Oct. 5.

The South African Ministry of Education has notified educational institutions that the ban forbidding African students from territories outside South Africa, being imposed in the Union becomes effective on January 1, 1954.

The South African Government decided in November 1950 to exclude outside non-European students, but the ban was lifted for three years to enable neighbouring governments to establish their own education facilities.—Reuter.

"Nobody, including Mr. Yoshida, (the present Premier) can read our constitution both ways. It must be one or the other," Mr. Ashida said.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Spider's not (6).
- 2 Tree (5).
- 3 Part of a flower (5).
- 4 Unwholesome (6).
- 5 Rustic (5).
- 6 System of belief (5).
- 7 Accustomed (4).
- 8 Explains (7).
- 9 Strong (6).
- 10 Hard coating (6).
- 11 Fops (5).
- 12 Worn (4).
- 13 Wound round the neck (5).
- 14 Ration (5).
- 15 Deceive (6).
- 16 Animal (6).
- 17 Wilds vigorously (5).
- 18 Woe out (6).

DOWN

- 1 Calculated (8).
- 2 Laden (8).
- 3 Tale of heroism (4).
- 4 Sleeping apartment (7).
- 5 Wary (7).
- 6 Dodges (6).
- 7 Separate (5).
- 8 Unblemished (8).
- 9 Rogues (7).
- 10 Make dirty (7).
- 11 Snuggle (6).
- 12 Normal (8).
- 13 Will (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Sash, 7 Board, 8 Opal, 9 Mont, 10 Dilates, 12 Edge, 15 Torso, 18 Wipe, 19 Rake, 21 Place, 22 Sins, 23 Ripen, 20 Ties, 29 Solace, 30 Told, 31 Bone, 32 Heart, 33 Duty. Down: 1 Topple, 2 Estrife, 4 Crisis, 5 Rote, 6 Rang, 8 Mire, 11 Topple, 13 Dais, 14 Esote, 16 Ordeal, 17 Spot, 18 Ware, 20 Annexes, 22 Sped, 24 Idiot, 25 Storm, 27 Item, 28 Shud.

'The ferment in so many parts of Africa has spilled over Nyasaland.'

From JOHN REDFERN PRIVATE WAR— Wear Your Best Suit

Blantyre, Nyasaland. It is 5.45 p.m. and nearly dusk. The Bwana* looks at his watch, pulls out a pencil, and switches on the radio. A crackly, ramrod voice announces: "This is Blue-band."

The stiff, official speech comes from the police transmitter, only transmitter in Nyasaland.

There is a brief communique: "Forty Africans armed with sticks and knives are reported near Cholo. A patrol found one hundred yards of telephone line down."

Fifty-one arrests. Then comes the keep-it-dark report: "Orange and white 1900, number 12," and such-like stuff. Here is the night's instruction for the special constables. The Bwana fixes his blue arm-band and goes out to his car.

There are 400 of these specials in a country that only the other day was plunged in the travel shops as "Darkest Africa in fairest mood."

Name—Smith

HOW strange that this country, famed for its friendly tribes (3,000,000 of them and only 4,500 whites), should keep providing these blueband blues—demonstrations, burned huts, riots, the well-thumbed patterns of revolt.

From a headquarters in an ordinary-looking house near here—the name at the entrance is "Smith"—patrols are pushed out daily into an area of nearly 1,000 square miles.

This is PEFORCE on the job. The first syllable comes from the initials of the Provincial Executive Committee, a special body on which the Army and police administration combine.

The wicker riot shields, the batons, the rifles, the armoured cars, roll into a countryside like a splendid patchwork quilt. The tea plantations are emerald green; the jacaranda

* "Bwana" is the African servant's term for his master.

and bougainvillea glow richly under the sun. But the lovely spread of springtime flower and leaf is frayed by fear and torn by hatred of the new Federation of Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Fear of change, fear of different politics for the African peoples. The ferment in so many parts of the African Continent has spilled over Nyasaland.

Pushful

AS in Kenya, one tribal group is predominant in the affected areas. Africans who originated in Portuguese East Africa came here to work. These are pushful, passionate people. When a bee buzzes in their bonnets it makes a terrible racket.

Unlike Kenya, apart from clashes between Government and the mobs, there have been no attacks on Europeans as such.

For any news about such "war" as there is, you have to go to the Secretariat at Zomba, passing—ah, delightful surprise—an hotel named the Pig and Whistle, and complete with dartboard.

The Government is housed in a plain red brick building but contrives to give the impression that ivory with a tower would have been more suitable. There, on the foothills of the 6,000 ft. Zomba mountain, the Government takes a lofty view of the disordered southern province.

The "war" is really rather private. All information is reduced to a thin communique which everyone knows does not tell the whole story.

Frightened

IN fact, it looks like censorship—without the handcuffs showing. For subordinate officials are frightened of saying anything unlikely to be covered in the communiques issued by Mr. Martin Morris, formerly notable as the compiler of the Nyasaland free guide for visitors.

Even the District Commissioners, normally a confident

and self-reliant breed, are scared lest they be out of step in the Morris dance.

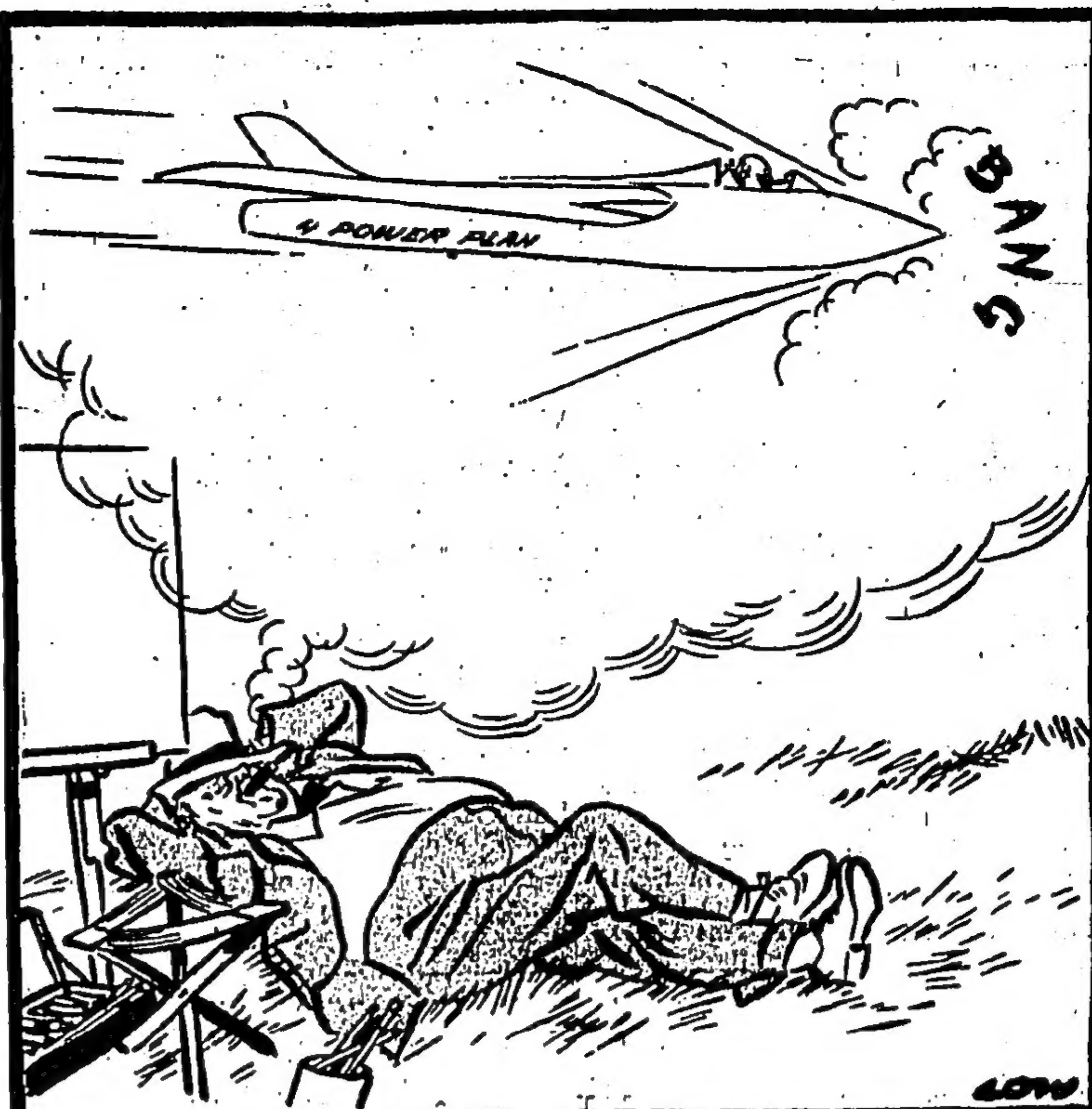
Near Blantyre town hall, on a tree trunk, there is a poster: "Grand Dance at the Welfare Club. Optional dressing, but choose your best suit." The Government does give the impression that this is a best suit business.

Not so Mr. John Tennent, of Luchenza, a Bradford man who came here 51 years back. Shirts and shorts and resolution do for him.

Tennent's windows were smashed by rioters when the trouble started. He has not been to Bradford for 30 years. "This is Rome," he says, waving round his attractive lounge. Then he adds: "We are in the position of Kenya about three years ago. Recently we have lost 25 head of cattle, 23 sheep, and most of the oranges off our 80 acres."

"But they won't dig me out of here unless there's a big funeral."

Somehow I like that more than the bland best-suit patter at Zomba.



RIVIERA REVERIE

Melinda Maclean's brother-in-law, Alan Maclean, says of her: 'THE BRAVEST WOMAN I EVER KNEW'

By Ian Colvin

"How pink she is! I think we will call her Mrs. Pink Rose. How little could anyone have guessed, when Master Fergus Maclean, when his sister's car was in the garage, that the secret services of the world would pore over the riddle of 'Pink Rose' in a cryptic telegram sent from Tattersall in Switzerland a few weeks ago?"

FROM the start it was an amazing marriage. Courtship in Paris during the phoney war period of 1939 was followed by a blitz wedding.

The German panzers were pouring on towards Paris in the summer of 1940.

The British colony of Paris was pouring out. The chaplain had gone with the rest of the embassy.

A handsome young British diplomat and a dark, slight American girl of 24 were running round trying to get someone to marry them.

There followed a whirlwind drive to the Channel ports. There Melinda had to make another big decision.

Her sister and her mother were taking ship for America, then neutral and far from Hitler's bombs.

Chose England

MELINDA chose England with her husband. They spent the honeymoon in a collar in the Channel.

The Macleans took a flat in the West End. Melinda was bombed out twice.

And how did she shake down to life as the wife of a British diplomat? What was her background?

Melinda was the daughter of a Chicago business executive, "a nice old boy" who went to England during the war and got to know the Maclean family.

She was a girl with a passion for reading and talking about the books she read. She read everything from Kafka to Shakespeare. She could hold her own with Donald's intellect.

Dark, with a pale complexion, neatly and simply dressed, she was an efficient housewife, and brought order into Donald's life.

No blue-stocking

MELINDA was definitely not a blue-stocking. She was serious, without being earnest about politics. Her whole background and outlook would not fit a Communist pattern.

Then began the brilliant period for Donald. As first secretary of the enormously swollen wartime Embassy in Washington, he scored his great success.

The Foreign Office thought so highly of his gifts that he came the youngest councillor ever promoted in the service, and was sent to Cairo in 1948.

There the rot set in. Heavy drinking and violent brawls. Early in 1950 Donald was sent home suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Even that did not cause suspicion. Breakdowns are not uncommon in the Foreign Office when paper work gets a man under.

All the same Melinda thought in 1950 that she could not control Donald.

She left him, but after a short time in Spain she was persuaded to return.

But the pleasant house at Tattersall, Surrey, with Fergus, aged six, and Donald aged four, and Donald's mother, in the respectable Whitehall atmosphere as head of the American Department, things might go right again.

If he ever revealed to Melinda any sinister secret about Communism, such as his Bloomsbury set allege that he once blurted out in his cups, she certainly never repeated it.

In fact his disappearance must have surprised this housewife in Tattersall as much as anyone. How did she face it?

With the almost calm that a composed or a breakdown would have been a positive relief to her family.

Determination

BUT that collapse was not forthcoming.

For Melinda was now within two months of giving birth to the Pink Rose. She determined not to break down. She went on with her housework, getting the two boys off to school, and

facing a state of siege by the Press.

On June 14, 1951, the second Melinda was born, after a Caesarean operation, her third in three births.

I had been told that Melinda was a brave woman. Next she went into a period of acute depression as the first excitement died down.

And gradually the drabness of life in Tattersall began almost to overwhelm Melinda. She was worried, though the village was kind and forbearing, by such casual remarks of the boys' playmates—

"Your dad is wanted by the police."

That decided her to move to another atmosphere.

In 1952 Melinda moved from Tattersall to Switzerland, flying through Paris with Fergus, Donald, and "Mrs. Pink Rose."

And what a joy to find a little inn in the mountains, where it had painstakingly to be explained that they were in fact sister-in-law and brother-in-law—"separate rooms, please."

Evidently one spot on earth where the Maclean mystery was quite unknown.

Life quietened down in Switzerland, became more agreeable.

The boys were accepted at school. The Swiss school-teachers were splendid.

The shadow of Burgess and Maclean did not darken the boys' lives there.

Melinda spoke occasionally of divorcing Donald when the statutory three years were up next summer.

She seemed to have no animosity. There was no other man. But she wanted to give the children a fresh start in life.

Her spirits were reviving. She was brighter, and enjoyed life again. There was a happy little excursion into the mountains with brother-in-law Alan, who was as loyal as any man could be.

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THE RED WHO FREES MEN KEEPS A JOB

By SEFTON DELMER

EVER since I first heard of it I have been trying to find an explanation of the mysterious case of Herr Otto Nuschke, 20-stone deputy-Premier of the so-called "democratic republic of Soviet Zone Germany. But none of the many authorities I have consulted has been able to help me.

Here is the puzzle:—How is it possible for Herr Nuschke, who is not a Communist but a member of the Soviet Zone version of Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party, to retain not only his personal liberty but also his Ministerial portfolio in the Kremlin-controlled Government of East Germany?

For it is certainly known to the Soviet Secret Police that Herr Nuschke is being paid large sums by West German industrialists and financiers in return for his releasing prisoners from Communist jails.

It is no secret to the Russian Intelligence men that Herr Nuschke and his agents in West Berlin have a regular scale of charges varying in accordance with the financial resources of

the prisoners' relatives and friends.

How do I know that Herr Nuschke's racket is known to the Soviet Secret Police? Well, one of Herr Nuschke's more recent clients is a top diplomat in Western Germany, Dr. Theodor Auer. And Dr. Auer has not only told the story of how Nuschke was paid 50,000 marks to release him to old friends like myself. He has been going around West Germany telling the story of his experiences in a number of societies and study groups.

It is inconceivable that his story has not by this time penetrated to the M.V.D. in Karlsruhe and to Comrade Beria's successors in Moscow. What is the answer?

A mystery

DR AUER himself is another mystery. Among all the members of Dr. Adenauer's new Foreign Office he is the only one known to me as an active anti-Nazi.

The rest were either active pro-Nazis, like Adenauer's right-hand man, Dr. Globke, who was responsible for drafting the Nuremberg racial laws, or anti-Nazis whose opposition exhausted itself in whispered criticism of the Fuhrer.

Hitler gaoled him from 1943 until two weeks before Berlin fell. But hardly had the Russians occupied Berlin than he was arrested by them. They accused him of being a Nazi diplomat war criminal, held him first in Soviet prisons, then in the German Communist gaol at Waldheim.

"Hitler's gaol was a humanitarian heaven," says Auer, "compared with the Communist gaols."

'Reinstated'

NOW how do you think Adenauer's Foreign Office treated this anti-Nazi whom everyone had believed was dead?

Yes, they reinstated him all right. They gave him the rank of Minister, paid all the back salary he had accumulated during his nine years of imprisonment. They are paying him his full salary today.

But have they given this man, who is generally recognised as one of the ablest German officials, a job? No, sir, not yet. Theodor Auer just draws his pay but is not allowed to do any official work.

Of his liberation interview with Nuschke, Auer tells a dramatic story, "Being released at the same time as myself was a banker for whom his friends had put up 30,000 marks. Nuschke received us in his private room at his Ministry. A east table had been laid with every conceivable delicacy from caviar and vodka to pate de foie gras and chicken in aspic. He invited us to join him."

Shocked!

WHILE he stuffed down incredible quantities of food Nuschke chatted with us about our experiences in the prison. He pretended to be terribly shocked by what we had to tell him. Then, in a small cabinet room he said to me: "When you get back to Bonn tell Adenauer this from me."

"And then he spun the usual story all collaborators tell. How he was really a German patriot doing his best for his people under very difficult circumstances, etc., etc."

"Then he insisted on driving me in his own private limousine to the flat of his West Berlin contact, a certain Herr von Gerlach."

"Said Nuschke: 'I frequently go into West Berlin. I have many good friends there.'"

"And then my brother arrived. He and Gerlach and Nuschke left the rest of us for a few minutes to discuss a little private business. It was then that the 50,000 marks changed hands."

Well, I have no doubt Herr Otto Nuschke devotes the cash to a worthy cause.

But what are the Russians getting out of it all? That puzzles me.

where it had painstakingly to be explained that they were in fact sister-in-law and brother-in-law—"separate rooms, please."

Evidently one spot on earth where the Maclean mystery was quite unknown.

Life quietened down in Switzerland, became more agreeable.

The boys were accepted at school. The Swiss school-teachers were splendid.

The shadow of Burgess and Maclean did not darken the boys' lives there.

Melinda spoke occasionally of divorcing Donald when the statutory three years were up next summer.

She seemed to have no animosity. There was no other man. But she wanted to give the children a fresh start in life.

Her spirits were reviving. She was brighter, and enjoyed life again. There was a happy little excursion into the mountains with brother-in-law Alan, who was as loyal as any man could be.

And what a joy to find a little inn in the mountains, where it had painstakingly to be explained that they were in fact sister-in-law and brother-in-law—"separate rooms, please."

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Is This The End Of 3-D?

By LEONARD MOSLEY

LONDON, Oct. 3. IS the craze for 3-D films with glasses almost over in Britain? Not much doubt about it.

Last week, for instance, one of Hollywood's major companies, Twentieth Century Fox, announced that its latest picture, "Inferno" will be released in Britain as a "flat" film.

But it was made as a 3-D production—at an extra cost, of £100,000. If you go to see it on its pre-release showing in London's West End, you must wear glasses.

What is behind the decision to throw the glasses away for its national showing?

Twentieth Century explains it by saying: "It would have only a limited showing if released in 3-D, as the number of theatres at which it could be presented would probably not exceed 120. Thousands of houses can show it as a flat film."

But what seems to have happened is this: "Inferno" is the first 3-D film which is well directed, well acted, and equipped with an excellent story. It does not need tricks to turn it into entertainment. In fact, the special glasses hinder rather than heighten the enjoyment.

I said in my own review of the film: "It would have been an even better Western if I had not had to wear glasses to see it." That, apparently, is what the customers have been saying, too. So the producers have put their stocks of 3-D glasses into storage. A gimmick that was going to save the film industry has been quietly dropped overboard. "Inferno" goes out as a "flatte."

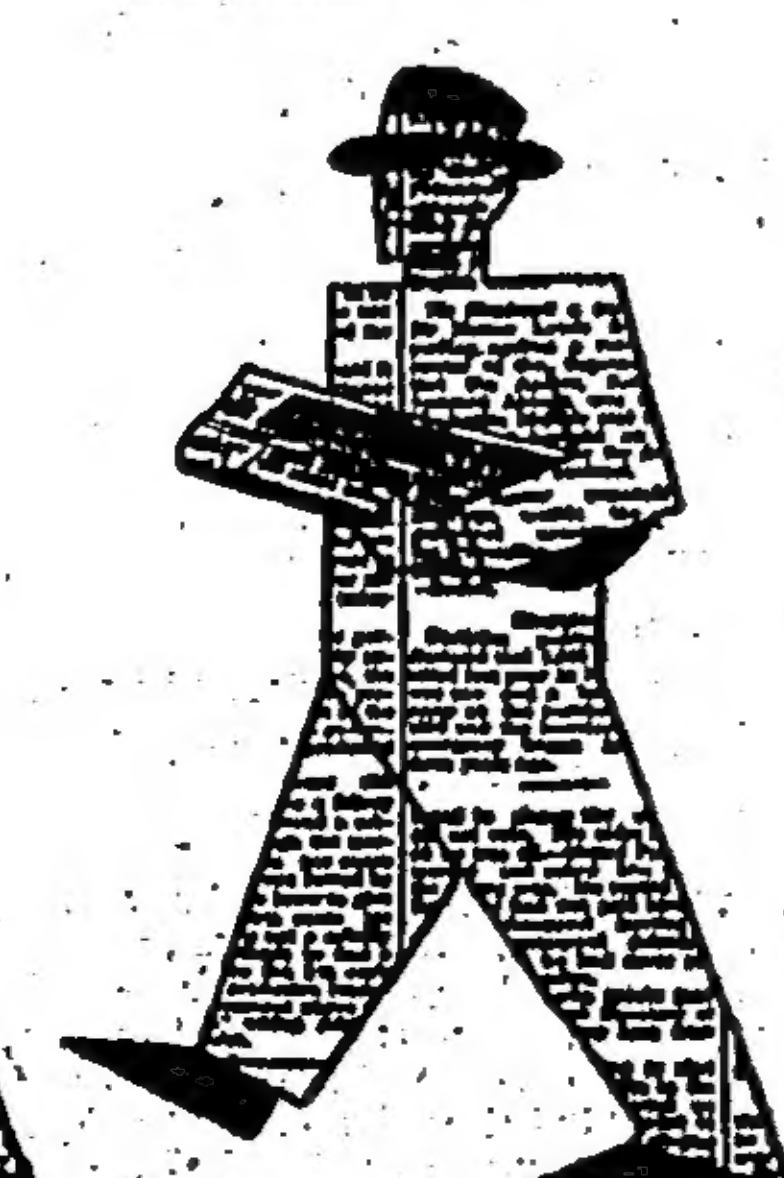
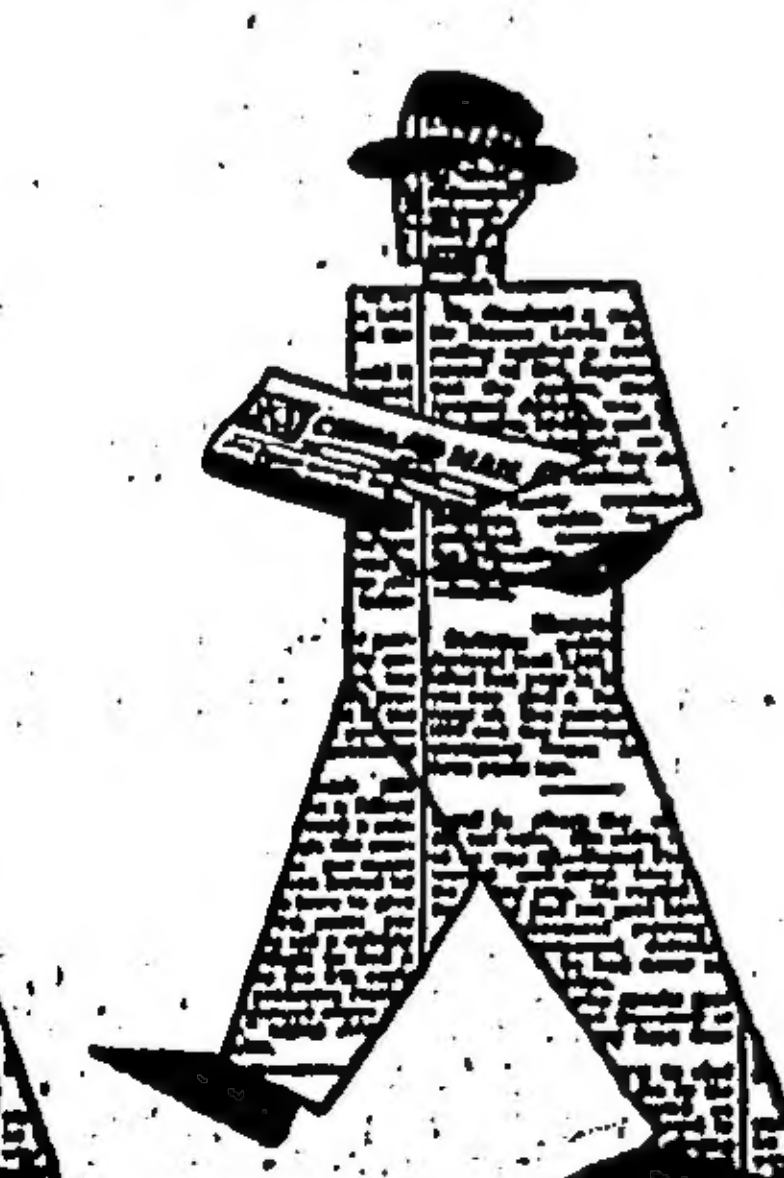
It turns out to be a better picture than way.



THREE

SILENT

SALESMEN



Largest Morning Circulation

Largest Afternoon Circulation

Largest Sunday Circulation

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"But, Al, if it's no nicer one side of the road, why go through it?"

Yankees Win The World Series FIFTH TIME IN A ROW

New York, Oct. 5.

The New York Yankees today won their fifth consecutive World Baseball Series when they beat the Brooklyn Dodgers 4-3 to make a winning lead of four games to two in the best of seven final.

It was New York's 16th win since 1903 and it was the fifth time they had beaten the Dodgers in the final.

The fifth win in succession for the Yankees was a record for the World Series, beating their own run of four wins in 1936-1939 inclusive.

The Dodgers led hard. They rallied from a 3-0 margin to tie up the game, but then lost it all in the ninth when Billy Martin, a hero all through the Series, slashed a hit into centre field to score the winning run.

ALL-TIME RECORD

It gave Big Chief Allie Reynolds the triumph, setting an all-time record for victories in World Series games. It was all the more exciting because the manager Casey Stengel had pulled starter Whitey Ford after seven innings in which he allowed only six hits.

But the strategy paid off and Stengel, once considered a happy-go-lucky clowning manager, entered the record books by directing the Yankees to a fifth straight World's Championship.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep

on the

Kwangtung Handicap

Saturday, 10th October, 1953

Tickets in the above at \$2.00 each may be obtained at the Cash Sweep Offices of the Club at:—

Queen's Bldg., Chater Road

5 D'Aguiar Street

382 Nathan Road, Kowloon

Over 1,400,000 tickets sold to date.

By Order of the Stewards,

H. MISA,

Secretary.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

FIRST RACE MEETING

(To be held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club)

Saturday, 10th October and Monday, 12th October, 1953.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF 22 RACES

The First Race will be run at 1.30 p.m. on the 1st Day and the First Race run at 2.00 p.m. On the 2nd Day the First Race will be run at 1.30 a.m. and the First Race run at 12.00 noon. The 15th interval is after the Fourth Race (1.30 p.m.).

The Secretary's office at Alexandra House will close at 11.45 a.m. on the 1st day and at 10.00 a.m. on the 2nd day.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

NO PERSON WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED. All persons MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the meeting.

Admission Badges at \$10.00 each per day are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him.

Tickets will be obtainable at the Club House if ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 72811).

NO CHILDREN will be admitted to the Club's premises during the meeting. For this purpose a Child is a person under the age of seventeen years, Western standard.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission will be \$3.00 each per day payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Enclosure will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

MEALS & REFRESHMENTS will be obtainable in the RESTAURANT.

SERVANTS

Servants must remain in their employer's boxes except for passing through on their duties. They may on no account use the Betting Booths in the Members' Betting Hall.

CASH SWEEPS

The cost of a Through Ticket is \$44.00. Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th October, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the Kwangtung Handicap to be run on the 1st Day. The cost of each ticket is \$3.00.

Cash Sweep Tickets may be obtained from the Cash Sweep Offices at Queen's Building, Chater Road, 5, D'Aguiar Street and 382 Nathan Road, until 10.00 a.m. on both days.

TOTALISATOR

Backers are advised not to destroy or throw away their tickets until after the "all clear" signal has been exhibited.

ALL WINNING TICKETS AND TICKETS FOR REFUNDS MUST BE PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT AT THE RACE COURSE ON THE DAY TO WHICH THEY REFER, NOT LATER THAN ONE HOUR AFTER THE TIME FOR WHICH THE LAST RACE OF THE DAY HAS BEEN SCHEDULED TO BE RUN.

PAYMENT WILL NOT BE MADE ON TORN OR DISFIGURED TICKETS.

Bookmakers, tip men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

By Order of the Stewards,

H. MISA,

Secretary.

Eight Starters Remain For Air Classic

London, Oct. 4.

The five planes which will compete in the speed section of the England-New Zealand air race due to start on Thursday checked in with the stewards of the Royal Aero Club at London airport this afternoon.

The five planes—three Royal Air Force twin-jet Canberra bombers and two Royal Australian Air Force Canberras—are all that remain of the 14 planes originally entered in the speed section of the 12,270-mile "Race of the Century."

Only one of the Canberras will not qualify for a prize, of which there are four. The first is £10,000, the second £3,000, the third £1,000 and the fourth £500.

In the Transport Section the three entries are a British European Airways twin turbo-jet Vickers Viscount, a Royal Dutch Airlines DC-6A and a New Zealand Air Force Handley-Page Hastings.

They will all get a prize. The first is £10,000, the second £3,000, and the third £1,000. This section will be judged on a basis of speed combined with efficiency, so the first plane to reach Christchurch will not necessarily be the winner.—Reuter.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB SPECIAL CASH SWEEP

on the

Kwangtung Handicap, 1953,

SATURDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1953.

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at:

Queen's Building, Ground floor, Chater Road,

at 6.00 p.m. on 9th October, 1953

5 D'Aguiar Street,

at 5.00 p.m. on 9th October, 1953

382 Nathan Road, Kowloon,

at 4.00 p.m. on 9th October, 1953

The Draw will be held in the Public Betting Hall at the Race Course, at NOON, on Saturday, 10th October, 1953.

By Order of the Stewards,

FEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

Treasurers.



London Express Service

Unattractive Meals Don't Help To Build Outstanding Athletes

By J. W. TAYLOR

An unattractive meal is often an unwanted meal — and the athlete is only as good as the food which provides his energy. This is the conclusion reached by the Athletes' Advisory Service whose recent publication "The Dietary Needs of the Athlete" contains many interesting facts on athletics.

It states that once a week throughout the year in Britain about five million people turn to some form of sport. Of that great number about 300,000 take part in track and field athletics, 73,000 in badminton, 38,000 in basketball, 200,000 in cricket, 20,000 men and women in hockey, one and a quarter million in lawn tennis, 100,000 in race cycling, 50,000 in rowing, 750,000 in soccer and a million in swimming.

To keep alive the human body a minimum of 1,700 calories a day is demanded; to perform a useful office job a worker needs 2,000 calories; the cross-country swimmer on a 15-hour swim needs 25,000 calories, and a sprint champion takes only 30 calories to cover 100 yards, yet uses his energy at the rate of 11,000 calories an hour.

The book emphasises that scientific training extends beyond correct coaching. What is eaten to provide the energy is as important as the proper use of the energy. Proper feeding is important. For every ounce of surplus fat carried by the body, 252 calories

are needed to remove it—the same amount of energy that would be needed to run eight 100-yard sprint races.

To remove a pound of surplus weight involves using as much energy as that used in a 40-mile marathon race. The amount of energy used is coupled with the rate at which the energy is consumed.

Although the Boat Race takes only 500 calories from each oarsman, it uses them at 20 times the normal rate—much faster than the body can replace them.

Cross channel swimming depletes the body's reserves to such an extent that no swimmer could attempt the crossing without taking a meal in mid-channel.

Walking uses 650 calories an hour, but a sprinter, were he able to continue for an hour, would use 11,000 in the same time. A mile race takes 1,500 calories during the four minutes and a few seconds on the track, while a Marathon runner will only use 1,200 in every hour of his race. A cyclist competing in a six-day race needs 10,000 calories a day to keep going and even on a 100-mile run he will need 2,500.

Obvious importance of scientific feeding is of obvious importance for the athlete. The best food and the correct diet is going to depend on the size and weight of each sportsman. While the body can be tuned to pitch performance by correct feeding, it is still possible to improve a given performance

by providing a "boost" of energy.

Chiefly this is done by taking glucose immediately before competing — six teaspoonsful can provide another 130 calories which is used when the body has reached its normal limit.

While the athlete demands more energy-giving food than the average worker, he also needs more body-building food to replace lost tissue and a higher intake of vitamins to ensure perfect fitness at all times.

The Athletes' Advisory Service gives the necessary information for the athlete's guidance, listing the many foods which will help him in training and stressing the importance of meals that are also attractive and tasty.

Stirling Moss, 24-year-old champion British car racing driver, was discharged from hospital here today after crashing at 80 miles an hour in a race yesterday.

He left by road in a friend's car shortly after he left hospital. Moss fractured his right shoulder and sustained multiple abrasions in the crash.—Reuter.

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A FIGHTER SAILED SECOND CLASS TO HIS DOOM...

By SYDNEY HULLS

Randolph Turpin, now in America for a little bout against Bobo Olson, is not the first ex-World Boxing Champion who preferred to travel second class. He is not the first fighter who thought he could have more fun down with the ordinary people than upstairs with the lords and ladies.

He is not even the first man to snub the American Press.

Another fighter did exactly the same 30 years ago. But here the resemblance between Turpin the Bold and Louis Phal ends.

Now read the first authentic story of Phal, as told to me by one of his closest acquaintances, TERROR-MAN.

When ex-Champ Phal sailed from Europe to New York in September 1923, he was 28 (a year older than Turpin).

You would know him better as Battling Siki, the mad, bad, Senegalese, who terrorised everybody, everywhere — except New York.

Siki, once a World Lightweight Champion, was not a big man as boxers go. He was 5ft. 11ins. and weighed 12½st., but he was as wild as the jungles in his native Senegal.

He went on board the Brenzaria at Cherbourg. He did not really want to go, but it was a case of leaving the country or going to a Parisian gaol.

ALMOST SHOT
Siki stayed down below for most of the trip and danced to concertina music with gipsy immigrants.

He went on deck only to admire a millionaire's daughter so closely that the accompanying detectives nearly shot him, and to punish a husky seaman in an exhibition sparring bout for charity.

The sailor was tough and capable of dealing with all the forces of nature likely to be encountered on a voyage — except Siki. They carried him away.

In New York Siki refused to speak to reporters. For two years he caused so much trouble that the legends that remain seem too numerous for any one man's lifetime.

But he made the great over-reach.

The only friends he had at the time were two men who lived in Hell's Kitchen, a tough part of New York. They let Siki borrow money on the understanding that he would repay when he returned with the purse from his next fight.

On November 13, 1923, Siki travelled to Baltimore to fight Lee Anderson (he was beaten on points over 12 rounds).

But he forgot to go back until nearly a month had elapsed. Then he sailed into a bar, drunk as usual.

THE PAY-OFF
One of his friends, a nice little man, went up to the Senegalese and tapped him on the shoulder.

"Please pay our bill, Siki," you have money. We need it now," he said.

Siki turned slowly, his red, blood-splattered eyes looking madder than ever. "I'll pay," he replied. "Now..." and a right cross caught the little fellow over the bar like a straw doll from which the stuffing has long departed.

The other friend, appeared quite disturbed. "Siki, you shouldn't have done that," he murmured.

Siki wanted another drink. He got the house specially—but fast. A whole bottle of wood-alcohol.

The Negro's capacity was enormous. He drank and drank this poison.

FASSED OUT
Patiently the friend waited. Towards the end of the bottle Siki passed out.

*Turpin sailed second-class from Southampton in the Queen Mary on September 16, but was later persuaded to switch to a first-class cabin.

It was four o'clock of the morning of December 15, 1923. Siki was carried out of the bar, dragged through the deserted streets for four blocks... laid gently on the sidewalk.

A knife appeared. It was laid unlovingly between his shoulder blades—and Siki the

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By "All-Rounder"

TODAY'S MATCHES
K. C. Dao v Ng Man-cheung.
K. Y. Chang v K. H. Ip.
L. T. Lee v C. T. Ku.
Victor Sun v Choy Tin-kin.
Chang Chiu v H. G. Lam.

today:
 Lansdowne (Dublin) 14, New-
 port 20.
 Crumlin 3, Newbridge 3.
 Marcell 8, Carraig 3.

that they have fired Ankara	10-1 Pupillo,	Bras, Black Light, Fair Col
10,000 Pesetas (about £100) and	100-8 French Design,	Monty, Hymettus and
Garcia 5,000 Pesetas (about	100-8 Pluchino	Castle,
£200).—Reuter.	10-1 Milcote Manor,	—50-1 Rhinehart.—Reuter.

Reservista,	1. A. V. Tubbano, V. A.	Valor
aves, L.	S. Silva, S. T. A.	Com
eschoo, H.	J. Noronha.	Maior
Reservista,	C. M. Castilho, F. J.	Com
drigues,		Petite

today:
 Lansdowne (Dublin) 14,
 port 20.
 Coumshingaugh 8, Newbridge 3.
 Llanelli 8, Cardiff 2.

Immediately after the matinee Mrs. R. R. Todd will present the Tennis League Trophies to the various winners.

(that they have food. Ankara
10,000 Pesetas (about \$100).
Garcia, 5,000 Pesetas (ab-
out \$50).—Reuter.

10-1 Papallo,
100-8 French Design,
100-8 Pluchino,
10-1 Milcote Manor,

Monty, Hymethus and
Castle.
-50-1 Rhinehart.—Reuter.

A. Rahman, H. A. V. Nibsam,
Neves, L. S. Silva, F. Tan
Escheo, H. J. Noronha,
Reserve, C. M. Castilho,
Rodrigues.

A. Valley Sports Inc., business in
A. Quaries regarding Umpire
Major Wherry—Tel. 3411 East
J. Quaries regarding Pictures of
Fellers—Tel. 3411, Ext. 311.

SECRET

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	7th Oct.
"YUNNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	9th Oct.
"FOOCHOW"	Bangkok	10 a.m.	9th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	8 a.m.	11th Oct.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	14th Oct.
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	10th Oct.
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m.	18th Oct.
"PAKHOI"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	18th Oct.
"PETER REED"	Miri, Kuching, Sibul & Tandjong Mani	8 a.m.	20th Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m.	28th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM			
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	3 p.m.	7th Oct.
"FOOCHOW"	Kobe	7th Oct.	
"FUKIEN"	Kobe	8th Oct.	
"YOKOHAMA"	Shanghai	11th Oct.	
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	12th Oct.
"PAKHOI"	Tientsin	10th Oct.	
"FUKIEN"	Bangkok	10th Oct.	
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Tandjong Mani	17th Oct.	
"SZECHUEN"	Straits & Tandjong Mani	25th Oct.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"SHANSI"	Sydney, Pt. Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Kavieng, Madang & Lae	19th Oct.	
"CHANGSHIA"	Sydney & Melbourne	21st Oct.	
"TAIPING"	Japan	3rd Nov.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGSHIA"	Kobe	19th Oct.	
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	31st Oct.	
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Japan	3rd Nov.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
	Loads	Sails	
"FYRRIUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Oct.	6th Oct.
"ASCANIUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Oct.	14th Oct.
"CALCHAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	20th Oct.	22nd Oct.
"AGAPENOR"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Oct.	24th Oct.
"PELEUS"	Glasgow	5th Nov.	6th Nov.
Scheduled Sailings from Europe			
	Sails	Loads	Arrives
S. "CALCHAS"	Liverpool	7th Oct.	Hong Kong
G. "PELEUS"	do	Sailed	13th Oct.
S. "ATREUS"	do	do	25th Oct.
G. "BELLEROPHON"	do	do	28th Oct.
S. "MENTOR"	do	do	7th Nov.
G. "PATROCLUS"	11th Oct.	17th Oct.	13th Nov.
H. "ANTIOCHUS"	18th Oct.	do	22nd Nov.
G. "CYCLOPS"	24th Oct.	do	28th Nov.

De La Rama Lines

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.			
	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Arr. H.K.
"TELEMACHUS"	Sailed	Sailed	18th Oct.
"DONA NATI"	do	do	31st Oct.
"BENARES"	do	do	15th Nov.
"AJAX"	10th Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
"HAINAN"	24th Oct.	15th Nov.	14th Dec.

SAILING for NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

	Loads	Sails	Arrives
"DATAAN"	19th Oct.	20th Oct.	
"TELEMACHUS"	19th Oct.	20th Oct.	
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	5th Dec.	

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HK/Manila/D.N. Dorneo	(DC-3) 6.45 a.m. Tue. Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed.	8.45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hanoi/Hatphong	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. Wed.	3.30 p.m. Thu.
HK/Bangkok/Hongkong/Calcutta	(DC-4) 12.00 noon Sat.	8.00 p.m. Sun.

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Krupps Trying To Capture Markets In Asia From Britain

Manchester, Oct. 5.

The Manchester Guardian said today that the great German industrial combine of Krupps is making great efforts to capture markets in Asia for constructional machinery.

Its correspondent in Bonn reported that the Krupps combine—formerly Hitler's arsenal and now forbidden by the Western Powers to produce crude steel and to own coal-mines—was emerging as Britain's most dangerous competitor as an exporter of constructional machinery to the under-developed areas of the world.

The house of Krupps, split up last year because it was considered a flagrant example of "undue concentration of industrial power" in Germany, had made almost unbelievable progress from the post-war situation of impotence under Allied administration, the report said.

The Manchester Guardian gave the following as a few of the fields in which Krupps is acquiring huge contracts and

building up its business at a formidable rate. India: In company with the industrial combines of Demag and Kloeckner, Krupps is, at the request of the Indian Government, constructing a £200,000 steel mill over a four-year period.

Krupps is also helping to build a cement works, 300 miles south of Bombay.

Pakistan: Krupps has agreed to produce consultant engineers for the Pakistan Government and to undertake a thorough survey of all production and the possibilities of building up a sizable steel industry.

Krupps will also build a pilot steel plant with a yearly production of about 20,000 tons of steel.

Egypt: Krupps directors say this is their third most important market in the East.

—Reuter.

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Hungarian Collective Farmers Want Return To Old System

Vienna, Oct. 5.

Szabad Nep, chief Communist Party newspaper in Hungary, has published a letter from a collective farmer stating that many intend to resume private farming. The letter was in the paper's Saturday (October 3) issue which arrived here today.

The Prime Minister, M. Imre Nagy, announced in July that farmers could withdraw from collectives if they wished and collectives could be dissolved if the majority of members wished it.

But since then he has warned farmers that they would lose all Government support the moment they left the collectives.

He told party workers to use all their powers of persuasion to stop collective farmers from leaving. In recent weeks the Government has again been exhorting collective farmers to stay on.

The letter in Szabad Nep, from a farmer at Cegled, said in part: "Many want to leave our collective. We want to persuade them against it, but there is something which hinders us and makes many decent members

doubtful. There are some among us who steal the common property where they can."

"The enemy thus tries through these good-for-nothings to make even decent members steal. When harvesting potatoes, for instance, they leave a big part of it in the field and return to collect it later—for themselves."

"The decent members think if others do it, they must join in or else they will get left behind."

"The enemy also tries to threaten members who want to stay in the collective.—Reuter.

DECREE ISSUED

London, Oct. 5.

A Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture decree today stipulated terms under which farmers may leave their co-operatives or pronounce their dissolution, the Hungarian news agency, MTI, reported.

The decree dictates that peasants will not be able to leave agricultural co-operatives except at the end of the financial year, after the communal harvest is brought in and after autumn sowing of crops is completed.

It is the first executive order since the Hungarian Government's policy statement in July this year, in which peasants were promised that they would be at liberty to leave collective farms if they wanted to.

In July, the Hungarian Government decreed the cancellation of deliveries "owed" to the State by co-operative farms. Fines imposed for failure to provide deliveries in the past were also wiped out.

Last month in another move to encourage collective farmers the Cabinet decided to cut delivery quotas to the State and grant tax reductions.

MUST RETURN

Today's decree said members wanting to leave the co-operatives "must still participate in its communal work."

The co-operatives in their turn must return to the departing members "lands to the equal value of the lands they have brought in."

A "General Assembly" of the co-operatives would decide whether livestock and farming implements brought in by the peasants wanting to leave should be returned to them or paid for. This Assembly could also ask the Minister of Agriculture to authorise the dissolution of the co-operative provided a quorum of four-fifths of the members took part in the vote and at least two-thirds of these voted in favour of dissolution.

"In the event of a dissolution of the co-operative," the decree says, "all favours accorded to the co-operative as regards credits, taxes and deliveries (to the State) will become invalid." —Reuter.

EXPENSIVE JAUNT

London, Oct. 5.

A 20-year-old Burmese banking trainee, Maung Mya Bai, was fined £5 in court today for stealing a bottle of milk from outside a dairy when drunk.

Bai pleaded not guilty. He said he came of a good family and his father was a retired Indian civil servant. He had been in England five years.

He went on an all-night drinking spree and did not realise he had the milk bottle until a policeman found him with it.

The Magistrate, Mr E. R. Guest, told the student he was going to make it a very expensive jaunt. —China Mail Special.

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"CANTON"	15th October	16th November
"CANTHAGE"	15th November	14th December

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	22nd October	23rd November
"CHUBAN"	4th November	1st December
"CANTON"	20th November	31st December
"CANTHAGE"	17th December	17th January

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FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves	For
"SOMALI"	18th October	Japan
"SINGAPORE"	20th October	Singapore, Penang, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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"OBRA"	due 14th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 15th Oct.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Kuwait, Khormasrah & Basrah
"ORDIA"	due 18th Oct.	from P. Gulf
	sails 19th Oct.	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & B. Pore for Japan

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"NANKIN"	due 10th Nov.	from Japan
	sails 14th Nov.	for Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne

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Britain Impressed Akihito

San Francisco, Oct. 5.

The North American and European tour of Crown Prince Akihito of Japan was eminently worthwhile and successful, members of his official party agreed today just before leaving for Tokyo by air.

The six-months mission accomplished its double purpose—education of the future Emperor and strengthening of the bonds of goodwill between Japan and the nations the Crown Prince visited, officials said.

At present the Prince has only a "jumbled store of hundreds of impressions of travel to the nations," members of the official party agreed.

But, they said, "the seed" had been planted in developing the maturity of the Prince, which, in the future, would bear fruit, enabling him to fulfil the role of Emperor in a modern world.

One of the Prince's most vivid experiences was his attendance at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth and Mr Akihito Matsui, Counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a member of the Prince's party.

"He really learned to admire the British for keeping their old traditions and adapting them to the modern way of life," Mr Matsui said. "He was deeply impressed by the Coronation ceremony itself."

The most important memories of the Prince include his meetings with Sir Winston Churchill, Queen Elizabeth and President Eisenhower. —China Mail Special.

